

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1839.

NO. 34.—VOL. 54.

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FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,  
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TERMS.  
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.  
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

## On Low Spirits.

LOW Spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of the cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

**Symptoms.** The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness, the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

**Causes.** A sedentary life of any kind especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge (on the obstruction of the menses) or more important organs within the abdomen is frequent cause.

**Treatment.** The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body and enliven the spirits which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the last (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to this purpose than Dr. Wm. Evans' Anodyne Pills, being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous afflicted.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaints, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all hypochondriasis, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sickness, nightmare, rheumatism, asthma, the douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to the most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms. Principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York.

The following interesting and astonishing facts, are among the numerous cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine, Principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

## CERTIFICATES.

More conclusive Proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Anodyne Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind.

**LIVER COMPLAINT.** TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, north sixth street near second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last 10 years with Liver Complaint. Restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.—Symptoms: Indigestion, constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians but received no relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others which it was not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.  
Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts stated in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOS. BROWNE.

Sworn before me this 14th day of Jan. 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

**DYSPEPSIA.** TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. J. McKensie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years which incapacitated him at intervals for the period of six years from attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

**Symptoms.**—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, disturbed rest, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKensie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines are sold at his principal office 100 Chatham street N. Y., and his General Western Office, 47, Wall street, Louisville, Ky., where agents can always be supplied also at Lexington, Ky., and at all principal Towns in the United States.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon G. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans' proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills.

Dear Sir—I had the immortal Cowper known the medicinal

qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since, (beside myself) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the intellectual powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If someone then had known the secret of concentrating the medicinal virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,

SHELDON G. GILBERT.

Durham, Green county, New York.

Dr. Wm. EVANS' CELEBRATED CAMOMILE, and FAMILY APERTIENT PILLS, and other Family Medicines, for sale at his principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York, and at his General Western Office, 47 Wall Street, Louisville Ky., where Agents can always be supplied—also, for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington Ky., 37 West Main Street, S. C. PARKER, 23 South Market st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A. CARST, Maysville, and at all the principal towns in the Union.

## CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the Genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans advertised agents.

There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article, whose sole druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents therefore respect the dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y., where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. Only place in Louisville for the sale of his celebrated medicines is at his General Western Office, 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky., at which office all Western agents can be supplied.

**NO PARENTS.**—It is stated by eminent medical writers that at least one-third of the Children in the Western part of the United States die from teething, and disease caused thereby. Read the following.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. Wm. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

## DIRECTIONS.

Place the child on its back when first opened.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to bed immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that powerful operation of lancet in the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

Price \$1 per bottle.—Sold 100 Chatham st., N. Y.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivalled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infant sufferer.

For sale at Dr. Wm. Evans' Principal Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York; also at his General Western Office 47, Wall st., Louisville Ky., and by his authorized agents throughout the union; and by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, 37 West Main Street.

To their agents in the country see list of agents in this paper.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Wm. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS.

These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.

This medicine invariably removes all obstructions, and creates a new and healthy action throughout the system. See directions and other useful information which accompany each pack, a pack containing two kinds No. 1 and 2, price 50cts. packs for sale at Dr. Evans' principal office, 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky., and by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky., 37 West Main street.

Lexington, May 30, 1839—21-ly

OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington; H. C. Laughlin, Versailles; Ellis & Smith, Shelbyville; R. White, Newcastles; Chilton, Ellis & Voices, Benoni; E. S. Ayres, Bedford; J. R. Morrison, Westport; Medley & Elgin, Georgetown; Root & Smith, Carrollton; J. W. Martin, Ghent; G. Reed, Warsaw; J. Wilson, Mortonsville; and by at least one advertised agent in each county. Be sure and get the genuine.

## Transylvania University.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February, and be delivered by the following faculty viz:

BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.

JAMES M. BUSB, M. D. Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.

JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Prof. of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ROBERT PETER, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full course of Lectures is One hundred and fifty Dollars. The Matriculation fee, entitling to use of the Library is Five Dollars. The Dissecting ticket (which is optional with the pupil) is Ten Dollars.—The Graduation fee is Twenty Dollars. Good boarding and lodging, including fuel and light from Two Dollars and Fifty Cents to Four Dollars per week.

A large accession to the Books, Apparatus and Museum of the School will be brought from Europe, in October, by Professors Busb and Peter and the new Medical Hall, having been actually begun, will be completed with all possible despatch.

The notes of good and solvent banks, in the States whence the pupils respectively come, will be taken at the par value, for Professor's tickets.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky July 11, 1839.

From the Natchez Daily Courier.

## AMANDA'S GRAVE.

Bring the white-rose of summer, and plant by this tomb, Bring the sweet-scented lily, and here let it bloom, For 'tis meet that the rose and the lily should spread Their blossoms and leaves o'er the home of the dead.

And bring ye the Cypress—here, here let it wave; Let its branches, all mournful, droop over the grave, For 'tis meet that the Cypress, sad emblem of death, Should fan this lone spot with its wind-stirring breath.

Bring, bring too, the Willow—and here let it bend, Like a sorrowing maid o'er the grave of her friend; For 'tis meet that the Willow should sigh and should weep! In the church-yard, where beauty and innocence sleep.

Sweet maidens—dear friends of the lost one's young years, Come ye, to this mound, with your outpouring tears; For 'tis meet that the tears of affection should flow, Where the Willow, and Cypress, and grove flowers grow.

P. T. J.

It is scarcely three months since I saw the departed one in apparently good health—with the exception of a slight hectic flush upon the cheek, there was no indication of anything like a sudden dissolution, but the insidious disease was then feeding "like a worm in the bud," and lo, the oil is already consumed, the lamp is extinguished, the light is gone.

## THE LAST HOURS AND DEATH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FROM RAYMOND'S LIFE OF JEFFERSON.

"When the morning of that day came, he appeared to be thoroughly impressed, as if preternaturally, that he could not live through it, and only expressed a desire that he might survive until mid-day. He seemed perfectly at ease being willing to die. When the Doctor entered his room, he said, 'Well do you see I am here yet.' His disorder being checked, a friend expressed a hope of amendment. His reply was that 'the powers of nature were too much exhausted to be rallied.'"

On a member of his family observing that he was better, and that the Doctor thought so, he listened with evident impatience, and said, "Do not imagine for a moment that I feel the smallest solicitude for the result." He then calmly gave directions for his funeral, expressly forbidding all pomp and parade, when, being answered by a hope that it would be longer the occasion would require their observance, he asked with a smile, "Do you thing I fear to die?" A few moments after he called his family and friends around his bed side, and uttered distinctly the following sentence, "I have done for my country and for all mankind, all that I could do, and I now resign my soul without fear to my God, my daughter to my country."

These were the last words he articulated—his last solemn declaration to the world—his dying will and testament, bequeathing his most precious gifts, to his God, and to his country. All that was heard from him afterwards, was a hurried repetition, in indistinct and scarcely audible accents, of his favorite ejaculation, *Nunc Dimittas, Domine*—Nunc Dimittas, Domine. He sunk away imperceptibly and breathed his last, without a struggle or a murmur, at ten minutes before one o'clock, on the great jubilee of American Liberty—the day, and hour to which the Declaration of Independence received its final reading, and the day and hour, on which he prayed to Heaven, that he might be permitted to depart.

"Astounding coincidence! wonderful enthralment! Was not the hand of God most affectingly displayed in this event, as if to add another, and a crowning one, to the multiplied proofs of His special superintendence over this happy country? On the anniversary of a day most distinguished in the annals of mankind—on the fifteenth anniversary of that momentous day—in a day, too, which his own great work had rendered thus momentous—at the identical moment, when fifty years before, he was engaged in repeating its sublime and eternal truths, for the final adoption of his country—and in merciful fulfilment of his last earthly prayer, he closed his eyes in patriot ecstasy amidst the thunders of artillery, and the lightnings of impetuous declaration, flashing from every temple, and the hosannas of a congregated nation, uniting with one voice in proclaiming the assumption of his immortality! The like felicitous combination has never happened in the world—no, nor can it ever happen, may be almost said with certainty. Few of the mericals recorded in the sacred writings are more conspicuous or imposing. Mark again—what did not escape the wonder and the record of the anxious spectators of the scene—the extraordinary protraction of physical existence, manifested in the last moments of Mr. Jefferson, as if to render the coincidence more strikingly and beautifully complete. At 8 o'clock P. M. on the 3d of July, his physician, of whose eminence it would be superfluous to speak, pronounced that he might be expected to cease to live, every quarter of an hour from that time. Yet he lived seventeen hours longer, without any evident pain, or suffering or restlessness; with sensibility, consciousness, and intelligence, for much more than twelve hours of the time; and at last gradually subsided into animation like a lamp which had shone throughout a long, dark night, spreading far its beneficent rays, and had continued to burn enough to usher in broad day light upon mankind. His desire to see the noon tide of the National Jubilee was thus wonderfully fulfilled, contrary to the expectations of all around him. Surely a life so precious and illustrious, should, if possible, be rendered more estimable, more sacred, in the contemplation of the incomprehensible felicity of his death.

"Never was this nation more profoundly impressed than by the occurrence of this event. When the first shock of the intelligence was over, the silent emotions of amazement yielded to interjectional exclamations from every tongue of mingled surprise, admiration and awe. Instead of being viewed in the light of a calamity, there was not a heart which did not feel a thrill of rapture at the miraculous beauty of such a death. Friend met friend in mournful pleasure and interchanged felicitations, broken with ejaculations of wonder, on the signal manifestation of the hand of heaven in our affairs. Business was

suspended, from town to town as the intelligence spread through the country; the minute guns were fired, the bells all sounded a funeral note, the flags of the shipping fell half mast, and every demonstration of profound feeling, spontaneously co-operated in marking with reverence the impressive occasion. Yet, while the nation was heaving with the first agitation of the shock, the report of the death of his venerable co-adjutor of Quincy, but five hours after, on the same day, came like a second bolt from the same Superintending Hand, to confirm and redouble the awful solemnity of the moment. Dying also in the same spirit, with the last words 'Independence forever' and 'Jefferson Survives,'—the one the author of the Declaration of Independence, the other the great champion and defender on the floor of Congress, and both the only two survivors of the committee appointed to prepare that instrument—another and powerful confirmation was added that Heaven itself mingled visibly in the jubilee celebration of American Liberty, hallowing anew the day by a double apotheosis. They were amiable and glorious, in their lives; in death they could not be divided. It was indeed a fit occasion for the deepest public feeling. Happening singly each of these events was felt as supernatural; happening together, the astonishment with the evidence was rendered two fold and almost overwhelming.

"In a private memorandum, found among some other obituary papers of Mr. Jefferson, was the suggestion that in case any memorial of him should ever be thought of, a small granite obelisk should be erected with the following inscription:

Here lies buried  
THOMAS JEFFERSON  
Author of the Declaration of Independence.  
Of the Statutes of Virginia for Religious Freedom,  
And Father of the University of Virginia.

Volumes of panegyric could never convey so adequate an idea of unpretending greatness, as is contained in this brief and modest epitome of all the splendid achievements of a long, and ardent, and incessantly useful life."

"Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace!"

From the New York Star.

## PRESENTATION AT COURT.

The Despatch finds fault with the manner in which Court news is announced by our Liverpool Correspondent, and in particular the items which reflect on the conduct of the Queen, which the Despatch thinks are uncalled for and untrue—unhandsome and ungallant, and attributable to some private grief. We are too far moved from the scenes of action to decide on the justice of these strictures, and therefore we allow them to take their own course, premising that the atmosphere of Courts is by no means so very pure as to call for defence at our hands.

The death of Lady Flora Hastings we attribute to dropsy, which no doubt gave rise to a slanderous imputation on her character in the first instance, which was not properly atoned for; but as for a broken down and mortified spirit, a sinking under calamity, a breaking of the heart, and a premature death, we can give credit for no such sensibility at Court, where a series of intrigues for power and place—for ambition and distinction—for rank and influence, deaden the finer feelings and make all callous to slander and indifferent to public opinion out of the court circle.

In private life, such a change would make victims—and such a slander would undermine health and spirits, and bring on premature death; but not in Courts, as at present constituted. We regret to perceive on the part of Americans, so great an anxiety to go to Court to be presented to the Queen—to be invited to court balls and dinners—to move among royalty. It has already turned the heads of many old and young, besides making great inroads on the pockets, and is, in truth, a very silly ambition. We are citizens of a republic, and every citizen should feel that he is himself a sovereign. He should bear in mind that the great men who declared their country free and independent, and sustained their independence with their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, were compelled to take up arms to resist the tyranny and oppressions of kings, and while they are to be treated with the respect due to their station, it is unbecoming the dignity of an American to be dancing attendance at court—waiting in ante-chambers among grooms and lacqueys—trussed up in a Court dress like monkeys, waiting to have the distinguished honor of having your name read from a card and receiving a cold nod from the Queen, and so passed out by ushers of white wands and silver sticks. But it will be said in extenuation of this new-born zeal, that our wives and daughters are dying to go to court, and give us no rest until they are presented. To show the folly of this whole matter, laying aside its political folly, let us look to the preparations for the gratification of this silly ambition, and see how the whole matter works. First, the Minister is to be teased, and notes written and answers transmitted to the possibility of being presented to the Queen, the time the, when and the where, of the whole matter.

The essential preliminary being determined upon, then comes the preparations "Pa, we must begin to make our purchases now," says Miss Titicums of Communipaw, "the Levee is in three weeks, and there is no time to lose. 'Well, my dear, when we are in Rome we must do as the Romans do, and when we are in Turkey we must do as the Turks do—so I don't care if I do give you two guineas to shop with for this Court visit.' 'Two guineas, Pa! two hundred guineas you mean, and they are only to begin with.' 'Two hundred guineas, Letty? why, my dear, that sum will eat up all my grain and potato crop for the year—aye, and I may throw in the cabbages and pea patch, and fifty of my choice *Moris Multigullus trees*.'—

"Now, pa, its useless for you to talk in this nonsensical manner. We have been teasing Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, the minister, for a month, to present us to the Queen, and at last, we are booked for the next Levee, and we must make a distinguished appearance. Why la, pa, Mrs. Fincy Mincy, the Queen's milliner, from Paris, says I

must have a real blonde dress over white satin, with lace lappets, feathers, diamonds, and so forth, and you talk of two guineas, to be sure; why, pa, that Burton ale gets into your head every evening. Now, see here, look at my calculation, and see now very economical I have been." "Economic! why Letty, my dear, instead of being presented to the Queen, I shall get into the King's Bench; arrested in London at the suit of an army of milliners, mantua-makers, jewelers, powder monkeys, and so on. But where's my specs—let's have the items—let's see how the bill is to be footed."

Mrs. Fincy Mincy's bill for a court dress, materials trimmings, making, including mechin lace, 180 guineas. "Prodigious! it takes away my breath—but let us go on. Rundle & Bridges bill for brilliant car rings, necklace, &c. 250 guineas. My conscience! but in for a penny in for a pound.

Satin slippers, gloves, &c. &c. &c. 100 guineas more. Bless and preserve us—more than two thousand five hundred dollars for a court dress and visit—half as much as I obtained for Feather-bed Hall, Bergen county—this comes from hankering after royalty." During this month of preparation, Miss Letty's head is actually bewildered with all the details—the dress is to be made, tried, sent back, altered, refitted, and a caucous of dress-makers held over it. Monsieur Pommade pays sundry visits in his vulture to arrange the manner of adjusting Mademoiselle's hair; jewelers have called several times to exhibit their morocco cases of brilliants to be worn on the great occasion; Signor Soullada, from Madrid, has sent a box of satin slippers, to secure a neat fit, and Monsieur Gaunnet, from Rue Rivoli, has called with his cartoon of polished white kids, with lace edgings.

Miss Letty keeps her hair several days *en papillote*, covers her face every night with a thick coat of cold cream, to give an enamel appearance, and rehearses before the large dressing glass an hour each day the curtesy which she is to make to the Queen. At length the fatal day arrives, and it rains as usual. Miss Letty, jaded, fatigued, hurried, nervous, excited and fretful, is at last "triggered off," metaphorically speaking, and the coach arrives, and she sets out for St. James, and is soon dovetailed between two carriages, and remains three hours in a close coach, and finally reaches the receiving room, ready to sink with fatigue and apprehension, and stared at as a *parvenue* by hundreds of fat dowagers and superannuated Dutchesses, who have the *entree*. At length the gentlemen ushers of the gold and silver sticks introduce her to the saloon of the Throne, where her Majesty stands in regal state. "Miss Titicums of Communipaw," the curtesy is made, the Queen nods, and Miss Letty is walked off into another room, and here ends the whole ceremony—the sensitive labours of a whole month, night and day, and the loss of a small fortune, thrown away on a single nod from Miss Victoria Rex, who probably did not condescend to look earnestly at the lady thus introduced to her. Will our fair countrywomen never be wise when abroad? Be reserved and dignified—see every thing worth seeing connected with literature and the arts—enjoy every thing in a rational manner; which the old world abundantly possesses for the admiration of the stranger—but avoid this draggletail ambition of being presented at Court. The Queen will soon say, "My dear Lord Melbourne, did you ever see what a quantity of Yankee Girls is presented at Court? How these Democrats thaw in the presence of Royalty?" We heard of one of our public functionaries of this city—*ancien membre du Conseil*—whose very head has been turned by being presented to the Queen, and who incessantly talks of her gracious manner and royal condescension. *Pshaw*—what stuff and nonsense for plain Republicans.

**SOCIETY.**—In some parts of Alabama, they are famous for shooting, &c., and frequently deeds are committed which make the human heart shudder, to behold. In one of the towns on the Alabama river there is a celebrated bully, who spreads consternation wherever he goes, so noted is he in his line. A gentleman residing in the vicinity of this knight of the Bowie knife, thus writes to a friend:

"S—has killed another man—his fifth murder! He swears he will kill two or three more and then they may hang him if they chose. I expect our friend G. will be killed by him one of these days, as he is included in the 'two or three' yet to be murdered by M. The other day this bully went home and told his mother he had killed G. His mother, so rejoiced, that she caressed her hopeful son, for some time—calling him the bravest man that ever lived. Her hopeful finally told her that he had not yet killed G. but that he soon would do it. The old lady, so disappointed, flew into a passion, caught up the broom stick, and he, who had never feared a pistol or a Bowie knife, ran out of the house as if Mary Magdalen, and her seven devils were after him. She is, indeed, a hopeful mother of a promising son!"

Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face towards the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety in tolerable still water—aye, and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher—let your mouth and nose—not the top of your head—be the highest part of you, and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go; turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings by this simple instruction, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.

The London papers contain a list of the names and salaries of the Bed-Chamber women, "Maid of Honor, &c. of Queen Victoria. There are in the list upwards of 22 names—all of high blood—and the aggregate of their salaries is something over \$400,000.

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD J. JOHNSON.**

Mr. D's account of a visit to Col. Johnson's Sulphur Spring, is unavoidably postponed until our next.

The farm advertised in the last Gazette, by the heirs of Greenberry Spiers, as to be sold on the 5th of September on the premises, will be sold on the fourth of September, at the late residence of the said G. Spiers deceased, (see advertisement.)

A correspondent—"Exquisite squizzledown"—who criticises some verses in the last Gazette, addressed to Elizabeth, is informed that we insert no communication without being entrusted with the author's real name. We do not intend to be understood as saying we will insert the criticism in its present form if so entrusted.

The Western Globe states Butler's majority over Southgate at 305 votes.

The Georgetown "Whig Banner," admits the defeat of the Whigs in that district, and says, "It is strange, passing strange, that such an event should have occurred. We seek in vain for some adequate cause." After some suggestions and reasoning, the Banner says, "It may, however, gratify our readers, to learn, that in Campbell county alone, there were nearly four hundred votes cast more than ever before given at any single election. We do not cry corruption, but simply state the fact, that others, more inquisitive, may have food for their curiosity."

There can be no mistake in the idea intended to be conveyed by this insinuation of the Banner—that there were illegal votes cast in Campbell county for Col. Butler. But fortunately, like most of the Whig innuendoes and assertions, facts, and a little common sense, generally demolish them.

At the election in 1837, Mr. Southgate was beaten in Campbell county eleven votes by his competitor—at the last election, he beat Col. Butler, six votes! consequently, if there were any illegal votes, it is inferable that they were cast in favor of Mr. Southgate.

But were we disposed to enlighten the Banner as to the cause, we think more cogent reasons could be adduced than the one to which he has alluded. Could it not be traced to the recklessness of the Whig Press? Time was, when every thing contained in a newspaper was entitled to credence; but the mendacity of the Whig press has been such; the undignified attacks upon the private character of every individual who might come in competition with the party, has disgusted the moderate Whigs to such a degree, that they no longer confide in their predictions or assertions. To this, we think, may be in part, ascribed the defeat of the Whig cause. But the one of the most weighty, is the correct deportment of our worthy President, M. Van Buren, both as Chief Magistrate, and as a gentleman.

The Tennessee Democrat gives as Polk's majority for Governor 2,871.

The members of Congress elected are 6 Democrats, 7 Whigs:

Democrats.	Feds.
Cave Johnson,	John Bell,
Arnon V. Brown,	M. P. Gentry,
H. M. Watterson,	Wm. B. Campbell,
Hop. L. Turney,	J. W. Crockett,
Julius W. Blackwell,	C. H. Williams,
Abraham McClellan,	J. C. Williams,
	Wm. B. Carter,

Democratic majority in the Senate 5; in the H. of Representatives 9—making 14 on joint ballot.

In Indiana the members stand 5 Democrats,—2 Feds.

We yesterday had reason to believe that Ellis, (Dem.) was elected to Congress, in the Tuscaloosa district, Alabama; but it seems Crabb, (Fed.) has beat him about 100 votes. Crabb's majority last year was 909.

By this day week we hope to be able to give the North Carolina elections complete.

## CHANGE OF TACTICS.

During the canvass for the last Presidency, the policy of the Whigs was so set as many candidates in opposition to Van Buren, as could be brought into the field; believing that he had not more popularity than all the distinguished Whigs, particularly when their several immediate neighbors were called on to sustain them, thereby hoping to deprive the people of the right of choice, by throwing the selection of President into Congress.

Finding that that policy did not succeed, they have now changed their mode of operations, and because all the party are unwilling to wheel about to subserve the wishes of Mr. Clay, the Observer of yesterday came out, in opposition to the avowed plans of the party, at the last Presidential election, with the following remarks:

THE PRESIDENT.—The papers in Pittsburgh are discussing, with great vehemence, the question, whether if Mr. Clay, chosen by the Harrisburg Convention as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Harrison ought to withdraw?

Has it come to this? In the midst of a political misfortune, when true-hearted men should rally with more fidelity to their cause, it is seriously agitated in the public prints to run two candidates, upon the same side, for the Presidency. It is by no means certain, in the judgment of wise men, that Mr. Van Buren can be beaten even by a thorough union of all the elements of opposition to him. It is most certain, that in no other manner can he be beaten. The tone and temper of the Pittsburgh Press are by no means auspicious to the friendly adjustment of this important difficulty.

But we would admonish our neighbor that this Jim Crow game will not succeed. Whether Mr. Clay runs single handed, or whether in union with Gen. Harrison,

in either case Mr. Van Buren will receive a triumphant majority of the whole American people.

Harris's majority over WICKLIFFE in this Congressional district is 1271.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

## A DAY AT THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRING.

Early on Tuesday morning, a large company from Lexington and from Frankfort, arrived at the White Sulphur Spring, in Scott county—the present residence of Col. R. M. Johnson. After perambulating the surrounding hills and vales, and feasting our eyes on the beautiful scenery in the immediate neighborhood of the Spring, which indeed appears to promise life and health to all who enjoy it, the company received a very polite invitation to visit the Vice President, at his Cottage. The arrangement was immediately made, and a company of 50 or 60 ladies and gentlemen formed in procession—accompanied by a fine band of music—proceeded to his Cabins, where they were met and greeted by their esteemed friend, the Vice President of the United States, with all the sincerity and simplicity of a good Democrat. Our cordial reception was accompanied with every mark of kindness; and after enjoying a glass of excellent wine, and a bountiful supply of the fruits of the season, Col. Johnson, at the earnest solicitation of some of the company, proceeded, though with great modesty, to give us a description and explanation of the many trophies of his military life and the evidences of the high regard in which he had theretofore been esteemed by his government and country. The company, after enjoying themselves in his society for an hour or two, returned to the public house, where, with an additional band of music, together with songs and other amusements, they were kept in ecstasies until dinner was announced, which was sumptuously served up—the band of music playing in an adjoining room, during the whole time the company was at table.

The truth is, we have no doubt but this establishment is destined to vie with any in the world. The accommodations are good—the scenery very fine, partaking rather of the romantic—and the waters surpassed by none. We left in the evening, pleased and delighted with our day's entertainment, and resolved to repeat our visit.

## ONE OF THE COMPANY.

### KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

From the Commonwealth.

#### SENATORS.

Elected for four years. The figures, (1, 2, 3, 4,) indicate the number of years the member has yet to serve.

1st District—Thomas James,† for the counties of Hickman, Graves and McCracken—1.  
2nd, James C. Weller, for the counties of Caldwell, Livingston and Union—2.  
3rd, Samuel B. Jessup, for the counties of Christian and Todd—1.  
4th, James V. Walker, for the counties of Logan and Simpson—3.  
5th, Archibald Dixon, for the counties of Hopkins, Henderson and Davies—1.  
6th, Richard S. Ford, for the Counties of Allen and Warren—2.  
7th, James Murrell, for the county of Barren—1.  
8th, Alfred Anderson† (in the room of Wm. T. Willis, Esq. resigned), for the counties of Green and Hart—1.  
9th, J. M. S. Barlow,† for the counties of Cumberland, Clinton and Monroe—2.  
10th, William Bradshaw, for the counties of Adair, Casey and Russell—1.  
11th, Achilles Jasper,† for the counties of Pulaski and Wayne—1.  
12th, William Sterrett, for the counties of Breckenridge, Ohio and Hancock—4.  
13th, James G. Pitts, for the counties of Butler, Grayson, Muhlenburg and Edmonson—3.  
14th, George Roberts, for the counties of Hardin and Meade—1.  
15th, James Guthrie,† for the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson—4.  
16th, James N. Hughes,† for the counties of Henry and Oldham—4.  
17th, George W. Johnston, for the county of Shelby—3.  
18th, G. Clayton Slaughter, for the county of Nelson—4.  
19th, James Schoaling, for the counties of Marion and Washington—2.  
20th, John A. Tomlinson,† for the county of Mercer—2.  
21st, Isaac Burnett,† for the counties of Calloway and Trigg—3.  
22nd, Michael Davidson, for the counties of Lincoln and Garrard—1.  
23rd, Charles J. Walker, for the counties of Madison and Rockcastle—3.  
24th, Franklin Ballinger, for the counties of Knox, Clay, Harlan, Whitley and Laurel—2.  
25th, John Wallace,† for the counties of Gallatin, Trimble, Carroll, Boone and Grant—3.  
26th, Wm. De Courey,† for the counties of Campbell and Pendleton—2.  
27th, John S. Morgan, for the counties of Bourbon and Nicholas—3.  
28th, Cyrus Wingate,† for the counties of Owen, Franklin and Anderson—1.  
29th, John Pratt,† for the counties of Scott and Harrison—3.  
30th, Mark E. Huston, for the counties of Spencer and Bullitt—2.  
31st, Robert Wickliffe, for the county of Fayette—2.  
32nd, William Clarke, for the counties of Woodford and Jessamine—3.  
33rd, Aquilla Young,† for the counties of Montgomery and Bath—2.  
34th, James M. Rice,† for the counties of Greenup, Lewis and Lawrence—3.  
35th, Daniel Morgan, for the county of Fleming—4.  
36th, Thomas Y. Payne, for the counties of Bracken and Mason—4.  
37th, Mason Williams,† for the counties of Morgan, Floyd, Pike and Perry—4.  
38th, Samuel Hanson, for the counties of Clarke and Estill—4.

† Those marked thus †, are said to be in favor of the present Administration.

#### REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

Adair—George A. Caldwell.\*  
Allen—Thomas Sutton.  
Anderson—John Briffin.\*  
Barren—James G. Hardy\* and Asa Young.  
Bath—John C. Mason.\*  
Boone—John Cave.  
Bourbon—Brutus J. Clay and Reuben Lyter.  
Bracken—David Brooks.  
Breckenridge & Hancock—Nicholas V. Board.  
Bullitt—Joseph R. Murray.\*  
Butler & Edmonson—W. Choavan.  
Calloway—James Brien.\*  
Calloway—James Brien.\*  
Calloway—James Brien.\*  
Campbell—John A. Goodson\* and Ezra K. Fish.\*  
Carter—Hubbard Taylor, Jr. and John B. Houston.  
Clay & Perry—John C. Wilson.  
Cumberland & Clinton—James Haggard.  
Christian—Robert L. Waddill and James F. Buckner.  
Davies—Warner Crow.  
Ewell—Isaac Mize.\*  
Fayette—Jacob Hughes, Richard Pindell and James G. McKinney.  
Fleming—John M. Botts and Henry D. Burgess.\*  
Floyd & Pike—Thomas Cecil.  
Franklin—Charles S. Morehead.  
Gallatin, Carroll & Trimble—Samuel S. English.\*  
Garrard—Abner G. Daniel and Jesse Yantis.  
Grant—N. Stephens.\*  
Graves & McCracken—Grayson—William Cunningham.  
Green—William N. Marshall\* and Robert Colvin.\*  
Greenup & Carter—David Trimble.  
Harlan—Bryan R. Young and John L. Helm.

Harlan & Knox—Green Adams.  
Harrison—Hugh Newell\* and Alexander H. Tinnis.  
Hart—Lewis Barrett.  
Henderson—Edmund H. Hopkins.  
Henry—Joseph Leompte\* and John G. Taylor.\*  
Hickman—Samuel P. McFall.\*  
Hopkins—Jefferson—David Meriwether\* and Elez'r P. Churchill.\*  
Jessamine—Alexander Wake.  
Laurel & Rockcastle—Uriah Gresham.  
Lawrence & Morgan—Lawrence & Morgan.  
Lewis—Thomas Marshall.\*  
Lincoln—Hayden J. McRoberts.  
Logan—Benjamin E. Gray and James W. Irwin.  
Louisville—Jesse Padon.  
Louisville—William Road and Percival Butler.  
Madison—Squire Turner and John Speed Smith.\*  
Marion—Clement S. Hill.  
Mason—Thomas M. Forman and Henry R. Reeder.  
Meade—James D. Percefull.  
Mercer—Ludwell C. Cornish\* and Wm. Daviss.\*  
Monroe—George W. S. Randolph.\*  
Muhlenburg—James Taggart.  
Montgomery—Charles Glover.\*  
Nelson—John Rowan, Jr. and William, Elliott.  
Nicholas—Moses F. Glenn.\*  
Ohio—William H. Runsey.\*  
Oldham—Newton Lane.\*  
Owen—Joseph W. Rowlett.\*  
Pendleton—Samuel F. Swop.\*  
Pulaski—Russell—Nathan McClure.  
Scott—George W. Johnson\* and Fabricius C. McCalla.\*  
Shelby—James C. Sprigg and John Logan, Jr.  
Simpson—Davis S. Hammond.  
Spencer—James W. Stone.\*  
Tadd—Thomas H. Reeves.  
Trigg—Thomas B. Redd.  
Union—John Imboden.\*  
Warren—James Hines and Isaac Smith.  
Washington—Richard H. Coke.  
Wayne—Whitley—Dempsey White.  
Woodford—Thomas F. Marshall.  
Those marked thus \*, Administration.

### From the Commonwealth.

#### KENTUCKY ELECTION.

We have not, as yet, received complete returns of the elections in this State. The law makes it the duty of the Sheriffs to make out an official list, on a comparison of the polls, of the numbers of votes given in each county, to the candidates for Congress, in the respective districts, and forward it, with the certificate, to the Secretary of State. We presume that all the returns will be received during the present week.

The Senatorial list is complete in our paper of to-day; as also that of the members elected to Congress. The list of the Representatives is nearly complete. The political classification of the Legislature, as far as heard from, is—

In the Senate, consisting of 38 members, there are—22 Whigs and 16 Administration men. In the H. R., consisting of 100 members, 59 Whigs and 39 Administration men—leaving 5 to be heard from, which will probably give three to each party.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.—We consider this a proper time to publish a letter written by Col. Johnson a short time after the Baltimore convention in 1835, to a personal friend who wished to vote for him as Vice President, but could not vote for the whole ticket formed at the convention, and who recommended Col. J. to acquiesce in the wish of many friends for him to run on the Harrison ticket in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with other matters which the answer will indicate.

This letter has been furnished by a friend, and gives additional proof of the integrity, honor, and patriotic devotion of this long tried public servant:—

DEAR SIR—I have received your friendly letter, and thank you sincerely for the kind expressions it contains of your good opinion, and disposition to support me for the Vice Presidency. I am entirely satisfied of your disposition to serve me. That disposition has, I think led you to do injustice to the views of my political friends, and to advise me to a course which you will I am satisfied, upon more mature deliberation, consider unworthy of me. If you attend to the circumstances of the Baltimore convention, under which the majority acted, and persisted in my nomination, you cannot doubt that they at least, were disposed to sustain me at very considerable hazard; and that a large majority of the political party with whom I have always acted and particularly my friends in New York, in giving me a sincere and honest support. As to Virginia, my native state, (for I was born in Virginia, on the banks of the Ohio river) she had her peculiar reasons, sufficient and satisfactory to herself, to decline my support, and I am not disposed to condemn her for it. Under these circumstances, for me to make any separate engagements to promote my individual success, and separate from the ticket of the Baltimore convention in any state, would be dishonorable; a course I know you would not, as my personal friend, advise me to adopt. Through life I have always been ready to stand or fall with my party, and in winding up a long life of public service, I cannot desert that principle—a principle which all good men, whatever their party feelings, must respect. Although such are my views, I am, I hope, too liberal not to receive with respect and kindness, the support of such of my opponents, as asking nothing from me that is improper, are nevertheless disposed to give me their support. This can only be given by supporting the ticket which was agreed upon by the Baltimore convention, and from what you say of your feelings I cannot but think that you will in the end be able to reconcile that course with your sense of public duty and private feelings. Then, indeed, your support would be liberal and useful to me.

But in any event, be assured of my continued regard and friendship. R. M. JOHNSON.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

### THE NEW YORK VISITORS.

The President is at Saratoga. But letters received at Buffalo state, that it is his "intention to proceed to Plattsburgh, thence across the country to the St. Lawrence. It is expected that he will visit Buffalo before he returns to Washington, touching at Sackett's Harbor and Oswego, on his route up."

The Whig scribblers continue to squib and to slander him. They have got up an anecdote about a Lady, which in all probability never occurred. How little do these Whig defamers imitate the courtesy of the man whom they revile! The following reply, which he made at Schenectady on the 31st of July, to the chairman of the General Committee, is worthy of notice. It calculates a spirit of forbearance, which the Whigs would do well to copy. The procession, which escorted him into the City, was more than a mile in length:

The President replied as follows:—"I am sincerely thankful, Sir, to my fellow-citizens of Schenectady for the friendly and very respectful manner in which they have been pleased to greet my first appearance among them since my elevation to the office of President.

"The principles which you have avowed as the basis of their proceedings, cannot fail to command the approbation of every liberal minded man. In desiring the welfare of our common country, there can be no diversity of feeling among us without a culpable deficiency of patriotism; and it is due to

the masses of which our political parties are composed, to assume, that the public good is the object they desire to accomplish. But in respect to the principles, and measures, by the observance and adoption of which it can be most successfully promoted, no such unanimity can be reasonably expected. The constitution of man, and the nature of public questions, on the contrary, render a diversity of views in regard to them almost a matter of moral necessity; and the conflict which such a division of sentiment invites, when it is divested of personal malignity, is by no means a public evil. The discussions and investigations it calls out, are eminently useful to the cause of truth, and every public man is more or less benefitted, in the discharge of his official duties, by the close supervision to which it subjects him. No administration deserves to stand, which is not content to have all its measures subjected to the severest ordeal of free and manly public criticism—none sufficiently respects itself, or its constituents, which fears that scurrility and falsehood can escape the justice, or long mislead the judgment of the American people.

"But an honest difference in opinion, and the full and free exercise of our political privileges consequent upon it, should never be permitted to generate personal hatred, or to infringe upon the courtesies of civilized life. Those who suffer this to occur, are fitter objects for our commiseration, than resentment. In the course of a public life, already of considerable duration, I have scarcely ever known one of them, who did not, in the end, become the source of constant annoyance to his friends, and a victim to self-tormenting spleen. It gratifies him not to surprise me to find that those you represent think and feel upon this subject, as the citizens of the freest and happiest Government on earth should think and feel; and I regard the testimony you bear to the spirit in which political controversies have been conducted by myself, as a compliment which I hope I deserve, and upon which I place no ordinary value.

You are entirely right, Sir, in assuming, that the hearty welcome which you have extended to me, loses no part of its interest, from the circumstance, that it meets me in one of the earliest settlements made by the countrymen of my ancestors—a city, which I may, I am sure add, has from its infancy to its present flourishing condition, amply sustained all the solid attributes of the Dutch character.

"I sincerely unite with you in regretting the necessary absence of the venerable and worthy President of your greatly and justly distinguished literary institution. My acquaintance with him commenced at a very early period of my public life, and at a moment when his whole soul was absorbed in the interest which he felt for the immediate usefulness and permanent success of the institution over which he has ever since presided, with so much credit to himself, and advantage to mankind. If, as he has been pleased to say, I had the good fortune to render him essential aid in the prosecution of his laudable designs, no efforts were ever more amply rewarded, than have been mine, by the brilliant success and greatly extended usefulness of the institution, in whose behalf they were exerted.

"Be assured, Sir, that I shall cherish an earnest and abiding wish, that its future career may be as honorable as its past, and that prosperity may continue to attend this ancient city, and health and happiness its worthy inhabitants."

Mr. Clay has visited Montreal and Quebec, and was expected to arrive at Saratoga on the 8th. He might be the first to profit by the example of his political competitor. So far from respecting, however, the courtesies which ought to distinguish a liberal politician, his route through New York has so far been a succession of electioneering attacks against the Administration, and of indecent attempts to recommend his own pretensions. No wonder the Canada Press has seized upon his extravagant strictures, to cast a slur even upon our Democratic Institutions. The last Albany Argus says, that—"He had scarcely set foot on British soil, before his defamatory aspersions at Buffalo, on our free system of Government, his imputations of a 'radical mal-administration' in public affairs, his announcement of a 'fearful conjunction of the purse and sword in the same hands,' and of the 'rapid tendency of our system to an elective monarchy,' were caught up there and republished in the Colonial Tory prints, as important concessions, from a high source, to the views of monarchists every where, touching the stability of our system of Government, and as prophetic of its ultimate, if not speedy subjugation, under the preliminary sway of a military despot, to the will of a hereditary monarch. The Montreal Herald, one of the most thorough going of the Colonial Tory presses, thus comments on a portion of Mr. Clay's pantheistic speech at Buffalo:—

"As the government is based on popular caprice, it can scarcely be considered a government at all, in the usual acceptance of the term, but is overruled by the clamors of a mob, and is in point of fact, a tyrannical despotism of the majority over the minority. That the system is rapidly tending to an elective monarchy, we can readily believe; and we believe also that it will ultimately go through the ordeal of a military despotism, and then settle down into the only rational and free mode of Government, such as is established in Great Britain—a constitutional hereditary monarchy, which experience has proved to be the best adapted to real liberty of person and of property. The best informed and most influential among the Americans do not attempt to deny this in private, however much they are afraid to avow it in public, because 'the fear is not yet ripe,' and they would be in danger of suffering under the sentence of Judge Lynch if such opinions were openly promulgated, not because they are incorrect, but because they would not, at present, be in accordance with the opinions of the rabble, whose might constitutes the right. There is now a very strong struggle going on in the States between the wealth and intelligence of the United States and the mob, and that the former will eventually triumph, is becoming more and more apparent every day."

"To what lengths would not these loyalists have carried their admiration of Mr. Clay's sentiments, had they been aware of his ominously prophetic harangue at Oswego, the last, we believe, and certainly the choicest specimen of Federal panic oratory with which he regaled his 'Whig' auditors during his recent pilgrimage. At Oswego he is reported to have addressed himself to his political opponents present, after this fashion:—

If they wished to re-elect Martin Van Buren, they might hereafter dispense with the forms of convention and elections; for, as Gen. Jackson had appointed his successor Mr. Van Buren would appoint his, though he might be 'Tom Benton, Amos Kendall, or the DEVIL.'

"This is the version of a portion of Mr. Clay's speech at Oswego, as given by the Commercial Herald. The Palladium states it in this wise, and

we give both, that his Canadian friends may select the version that will best comport with their wishes:

"He deprecated the re-election of Mr. Van Buren as a calamity which would be followed by his appointing his own successor, who would be 'Amos Kendall, Tom Benton, or the Devil.'

This is indeed a dignified part for a Presidential candidate to play. Ambition must have perverted his understanding; or he could never have expected to obtain any success from such reckless, and, we must say, indecent harangues. There seems no end of them. At Auburn, (according to the Cayuga Patriot,) "He boasted of his services to his country, and of the number of times he had thrown himself into the 'eminent deadly breach' to preserve the Union from destruction. He eulogized the United States Bank, declared that such an institution was absolutely necessary to regulate the currency, and to protect it from the dominion of the Bank of England. We admitted the frankness of Mr. Clay on this subject, for it forms a striking contrast to the contemptible dishonesty of his friends in this section, who, whilst they secretly hold the same opinions, have the meanness to repudiate them, and to declare that they are not in favor of a National Bank. Mr. Clay, was, however, very desirous not to be misunderstood on this subject. He therefore declared, that he should not, in his official capacity, move for the re-establishment of a National Bank, until a majority of the people, driven by their necessities, shall clearly ask for it. All of which we suppose means, that if he can be elected President, being avowedly in favor of a National Bank, he shall consider it a conclusive demand on the part of the people to reinstate the Bank in power, and he will feel bound to use his best exertions to accomplish this, to him, most desirable end.

"Mr. C. urged upon the Whigs the necessity of uniting upon a candidate for the Presidency, and giving him their undivided support, and very modestly consented to stand aside if they thought they had a candidate that would secure more votes than himself, but he evidently considers himself the 'greatest and best,' and his language plainly said that 'you may think what you please, but beggin' your pardon, rely upon what I tell you—Appleby's the man.' 'For, knowing when to bring forward the U. S. Bank, a high Tariff, and Internal Improvements, and when not to bring them forward, beggin' your pardon, Sir, Appleby's the man.' Mr. Clay clearly 'never thought small beer of himself.'"

The Patriot says, that Mr. Clay's whole speech was "characterized by want of argument, candor, fairness, or even decency. His manner of speaking was eloquent, but his matter was most contemptible. It was made up of worn-out slang of the Whig papers, which has been published and republished from Maine to Louisiana, and reiterated by every Whig babbler and 'pot-house brawler' in the country. There was nothing new or original about it.

"We were sadly disappointed in the man, and some of the Whigs have confessed that they were disgusted with him. It is possible that his speech may be well calculated for the meridian of Kentucky; but if so, the people there are less intelligent than we supposed; at all events, Mr. C. has grossly mistaken the intelligence of the people of New York, if he expects to make converts to Whiggery by such speeches."

A Correspondent of the Albany Argus seems to be disgusted even by his manner. He states, that "the general impression left by him is disappointment by friends and foes. He neither in his manner nor manner, came up to the reputation awarded him by all, previous to his visit. Both parties looked to his visit with interest, and expected, if he said anything at all on national questions, it would be original and statesman like. Instead of that, however, we were edified by a recapitulation of all the newspaper slang of the last two years about the Sub-Treasury, the Florida war, &c. &c., and delivered in such a manner! His style was theatrical, of the 'Jim Crow' school—he wheeled and turned and gesticulated very much in that way, and dropped his hat on the stage, by way of illustrating how Democrats, ('modern Democrats,' as he terms us) would, 'ground arms,' if so directed by the President. If his speech contained anything more than I have briefly sketched or anything better, his friends in possession of the fact ought, in justice to Mr. Clay, to make it known."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

### I'LL THINK OF THEE.

I'll think of thee, when faraway I roam,  
A stranger to my once dear native home—  
When east amid the wild, and distant west,  
Or bounding o'er the Ocean's foaming crest.

I'll think of thee, when on some southern shore,  
Where friendship's cup its purest devotions pour—  
Where every heart, kneels at some glitt'ring shrine,  
And love's fond rays, in startling tear-drops shine.

I'll think of thee, in twilight's sweetest hour,  
When sportings in some gay and jovial bow'r;  
When mingling with the bright, and joyous throng,  
Or listening to love's sweet, enchanting song,

I'll think of thee, in midnight dream—and lone,  
When unbound fancy soars thro' worlds unknown—  
When thoughts unfetter'd, wing their distant flight,  
And hold communion, in a clime more bright!

I'll think of thee, for in my constant heart,  
Thy name will ever hold a sacred part;  
Thy image will around my memory twine,  
As flowing chaplets round a golden shrine.

I'll think of thee, when Time with all her cares,  
Shall trample memory 'neath the roll of years,—  
And when an exile on some foreign sea,  
My aching heart, shall joy to think of thee.

W. B. W.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1839.

AN EVENTFUL WEEK.—The Columbus (Ga.) Journal thus chronicles a few brief events in the life of a citizen:—"He was married on a Tuesday evening; on Wednesday evening his bride presented him with an heir; on Thursday, he got drunk, and on Friday he was committed to the common jail of Lowndes county for his bride's debts. On Saturday his child died; on Sunday it was buried; on Monday an infant of two years, parentage hitherto unknown, was acknowledged as of his wife's maternity; on Tuesday he was bailed out of jail; and on Wednesday wound up the week by turning his wife out doors, bag and baggage, beating her nurse, and throwing the doctor's saddle-bags after him when that worthy expostulated."

CANADIAN "PATRIOTS."—Eleven of the persons confined in jail for their supposed participation in the affair at Prescott, have been released, and on Monday last arrived at Sackett's Harbor.

At Toronto, on the 22d ult., Philip Jackson, Diogenes McKenzie, Benjamin Warner, Isaac Mace, and John McIntyre, the last of the prisoners charged with participation in the invasions of Upper Canada,—with the exception of one named Myers, who was in a dying state,—were tried and found guilty on the testimony of Samuel Woods and William Carroll, who were implicated in the same enterprise but admitted as evidence for the Crown. Sentence had not been pronounced.

# For the Kentucky Gazette. STATE SILK CONVENTION.

Monday, Aug. 12, 1839.

The Convention met, pursuant to notice, at the Court-House in Lexington, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon. C. J. Sanders was called to the Chair and S. R. Jones appointed Secretary. The meeting was then called to order, and the following resolutions passed.

**Resolved**, That all persons present from different parts of the State, friendly to the objects of this Convention, and not formally appointed delegates to the same, be invited to participate in its deliberations.

**Resolved**, That the delegates and other friends present, be requested to report their names and residences to the Secretary.

Whereupon representatives from Bourbon, Jessamine, Clarke, Harrison and Fayette counties reported themselves, and took their seats.

**Resolved**, That a committee of three be appointed to report business for the action of this convention.

Messrs. Lyle, Richardson and Kellogg were appointed said Committee, and reported the following resolutions:

**Resolved**, That it is expedient to form a State Silk Society, auxiliary to the American Silk Society.

**Resolved**, That a committee of five be appointed to draught a constitution for the same, and report to-morrow.

Committee, Messrs. Jones, Richardson, S. Chew, Wheeler and Van Dike.

The following resolution was then passed and elicited considerable discussion and much valuable information on the merits of the different varieties of Mulberry trees, the best methods of preserving silk worms' eggs, and other matters connected with the introduction of the business into Kentucky, in which Messrs. Smith, S. Chew, Provost and Jones took part.

**Resolved**, That gentlemen present be requested to present to this convention, any facts in their possession, relative to the silk business.

J. C. Richardson, M. D., then offered the following, which was concurred in:

**Resolved**, That it is expedient for the American people to continue the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, until the whole community is supplied with silk sufficient for its own consumption at least.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

S. R. JONES, Secretary.

TUESDAY, Aug. 13.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment—C. J. Sanders in the Chair.

The committee appointed to draught a Constitution for a State Silk Society, reported the following which was, after due deliberation, unanimously adopted.

## CONSTITUTION.

**ARTICLE 1.** This association shall be called the Kentucky Silk Society, auxiliary to the American Silk Society.

**ART. 2.** Any citizen of the State may become a member by signing the Constitution, and paying into the treasury any sum, not less than one dollar, and the same annually—and ten dollars, paid at the time of subscription, shall constitute a member for life. Any properly organized silk company or association may claim perpetual membership by the payment of ten dollars annually into the treasury in advance, and shall be entitled to two representatives in its meetings.

**ART. 3.** The Society shall meet annually, at such time and place as the members present may deem expedient.

**ART. 4.** The Officers of this Society shall be a President and a Vice President for each congressional district in the State, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, to consist of the President, Corresponding Secretary and five members. The officers shall be chosen annually and shall hold their offices till their successors are elected.

**ART. 5.** The President shall preside over the meetings of the Society, and deliver an address before the Society at the first meeting, subsequent to his appointment. In the President's absence the oldest Vice President shall perform the duties of his office.

**ART. 6.** The Recording Secretary shall keep the books and papers of the Society, and shall record its proceedings. And the corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and cause to be published such papers as the Executive Committee shall direct.

**ART. 7.** The treasurer shall take charge of the money of the Society, and lay it out on the order of the Executive Committee. He shall also receive and dispose for exhibition all specimens for premiums or exhibition, and shall furnish his account annually.

**ART. 8.** The executive committee shall devise and execute plans for the promotion of the interests of the Society, fill all vacancies in their own body, recommend measures for the adoption of the Society, award premiums and medals under its regulations, and make an annual report of their proceedings.

**ART. 9.** Not less than nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any regular meeting.

**ART. 10.** This Constitution may be altered or amended by two thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting, on a recommendation of the Executive Committee.

The convention then adjourned.

**THE KENTUCKY SILK SOCIETY,**  
Met in the Court-house, Lexington, on Tuesday the 13th of August, 1839. C. J. Sanders was appointed President, *pro tempore*, and S. R. Jones, Secretary. After which the Society went into the election of its officers, for one year from its first regular meeting in January next, which resulted as follows:

**President.**  
Col. C. J. Sanders.  
**Vice Presidents.**  
For Fayette District, J. C. Richardson, M. D.  
For Bourbon District, Luther Smith,  
For Harrison District, H. W. A. Worthen,  
For Mead District, H. P. Byram,  
For Mercer District, M. Runyan,  
For Greenup District, Maj. Trimble,  
For Christian District, Dr. Augustus Weber,  
For Jefferson District, William Mix.  
**Corresponding Secretary.**  
Leonard Wheeler.  
**Recording Secretary.**  
S. R. Jones.

**Treasurer.**  
Samuel Chew.  
**Executive Committee.**  
W. C. Lyle,  
J. C. Richardson,  
Wm. Hunter,  
Wm. R. Chew,  
John Provost.

It was then **Ordered**, That the Executive Committee fill up the vacancies yet remaining in the list of Vice Presidents.

The following resolutions were then offered by S. R. Jones, and after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Richardson, S. Chew, W. R. Chew, Hunter, Wheeler, Sanders, Van Dike, and the mover took part, were adopted:

**Resolved**, That the executive Committee be ordered to print the constitution, and send it to the several Vice Presidents, and to other gentlemen, requesting them to procure signatures to the same.

**Resolved**, That the first regular meeting of this Society be held in Frankfort on the first Wednesday of January, 1840.

**Resolved**, That S. Chew, C. J. Sanders, J. S. Williamson, J. Van Dike, and J. C. Richardson, be a committee to try the various plans which have been proposed, and any others which they may think expedient, to preserve silk worm's eggs throughout the seasons.

On motion of W. Hunter the name of the mover was attached to the last committee.

**Resolved**, That W. R. Chew be a committee to ascertain the probable retail value of the Silk Stuffs sold in Lexington in the past year, and report to this Society at its next meeting.

C. J. Sanders then proposed the following, (Vice President Richardson being in the chair), which was adopted:

**Resolved**, That a committee of eight persons be appointed to prepare and present to the Legislature at its next session, a memorial showing the advantages that will accrue to the people of the State from the culture of Silk, and respectfully soliciting the patronage of the State government towards it, in the form of bounties for Cocoons, merchantable raw silk, and sewing silk; and, also, praying the enactments of laws for the protection of mulberry plantations, from depredations by trespassers, and making the taking and carrying away, breaking, cutting, or destroying mulberry trees, and stealing mulberry leaves, acts of felony.

Committee: Hon. John Chambers, Col. C. J. Sanders, Rev. Wm. Hunter, Wm. R. Chew, H. P. Byram, Luther Smith, Wm. Mix, and D. Hart Cowen.

**Resolved**, That it be recommended to the friends of the Silk culture throughout the State of Kentucky, to form County Societies, auxiliary to this society, to carry out its objects and extend its usefulness.

S. Chew then offered and supported the following, by very appropriate remarks, Messrs. Sanders, Richardson, Hunter, W. R. Chew, Wheeler and Jones, participating in the discussions, after which the resolution was unanimously passed.

**Resolved**, That this Society respectfully invite Mr. Wm. B. Jackson, Silk Throwster, of Philadelphia, Pa. into Kentucky, to establish his business permanently here.

By J. C. Richardson, M. D.:  
**Resolved**, That the executive Committee be requested to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Western Silk Journal, and take such measures as they may deem proper in relation to the same.

**Resolved**, That the Hon. R. Hawes, be and he hereby is, appointed a delegate to represent this Society in the American Silk Society, at its meeting in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday after the first Monday in December, 1839.

By W. R. Chew:  
**Resolved**, That all Editors of public journals, throughout the State, friendly to the Silk cause, be requested to publish the proceedings of this Society in their respective papers.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Society then adjourned to meet in Frankfort, on the first Wednesday in January, 1840.

S. R. JONES, R. S.

## IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA—RENEWAL OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—By way of Charleston we have the following intelligence from Florida:

**HERALD OFFICE,**  
St. Augustine, Aug. 3, 1839.

News has been received to-day from Tampa Bay that Col. HARNEY was attacked at his post at Colosahatchie early in the morning of the 23d ult. Of his command of 29 men, 13 and the 2 settlers were killed, and the Colonel with the remainder escaped. This is the most treacherous act committed by the Indians since the war. Col. H. confiding in their good faith, and supposing himself a favorite with them, ventured to go to a post nearly 200 miles from any other with only a guard of 23 men.—The inhuman attempt to massacre this little party by Indians who were daily coming in and going out in a friendly manner is definitive of their hostile determination, and proves that all we have said since Macomb's Order was published was correct.

**OFFICE OF THE NEWS,**  
St. Augustine, Aug. 3.

**THE WAR RENEWED.**

The following treacherous account of the surprise of Col. HARNEY's command, reached here this morning by express. Col. GATES, commanding East of St. John's, has transmitted orders for immediate defence of the posts South.

**Ass't. Ad't. General's Office,**  
Army of the South.

**FORT BROOK, (E. F.) July 29, 1839.**

Sir—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the assassination of a great part of Lt. Col. HARNEY's detachment by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d inst, on the Colosahatchie river, where they had gone in accordance of the treaty at Fort King, to establish a trading house. The party consisted of about 28 men, armed with Col's Rifle; they were encamped on the river, but unprotected by defences of any kind, and it is said without sentinels. The Indians in large force made the attack before the dawn of day, and before reveille, and it is supposed that 13 of the men were killed, among whom was Maj. Dallam and Mr. Morgan, settlers. The remainder with Col. Harney escaped; several of them severely wounded. It was a complete surprise.

The Commanding General therefore directs, that you instantly take measures to place the defences at Fort Mellon in the most complete state of repair, and be ready at all times to repel an attack, should one be made. No portion of your command will, in future, be suffered to leave the garrison, except under a strong escort. The Detach-

ment at Fort Maitland will be immediately withdrawn.

Should Fort Mellon prove unhealthy, and the Surgeon recommend its abandonment, you are authorized to transfer the garrison, and reinforce some of the neighboring posts.

I am, sir, GEO. H. GRIFFIN, Asst. Ad't. General.

Lieut. W. E. HANSON, Comr. Fort Mellon.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this city, from a gentleman residing in St. Augustine, dated Aug. 3.

"Time will only permit me at present to say, that we have just heard by mail from Tampa Bay, that the Post on the Colosahatchie, under the command of Col. Harney, was recently attacked by the Indians, who had 'gone in under the treaty,' and 15 out of 30 men killed. Col. Harney, himself narrowly escaped on board a vessel in the harbor. These are some of the fruits of this miserable fraudulent treaty—and these too are the very Indians who accompanied Col. Harney from Tampa to Fort King, to dupe the Commander in Chief of the United States Army. Surely the Government can no longer doubt the 'good faith' and 'peaceable intentions' of the Seminoles, the opinion of the people of 'St. Augustine,' and 'Tallahassee,' to the contrary notwithstanding."

From the N. O. Bee, July 39.  
**IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.**

**BATTLE BETWEEN THE TEXAN TROOPS AND THE INDIANS.**—The following highly interesting letter to the editors of this paper was received yesterday by the steamer *Velocipede*, from Red River.

NATCHITOCHES, July 25th, 1839.  
GENTLEMEN—Inclosed you will herewith receive an official report of an engagement which took place on the 15th inst, and a letter from General Rusk, dated the 17th inst, twenty-five miles northwest of Nacogdoches, Texas, between a large body of the Cherokees, Caddas and other Indians, and the troops under the command of brigadier general K. H. Douglas; from which it will be seen the enemy sustained a heavy loss.

Taken from the Red Land, a newspaper published at San Augustine, Texas, dated 20th 1839.

**HEAD QUARTERS, Camp Cartor, July 16, 1839.**  
To the Hon. Sidney Johnson, Secretary of War:—

Sir—On yesterday the negotiation on the part of the commissioners having failed, under your order, the whole force was put in motion towards the encampment on the west side of the Neches. Col. Landrum crossed on the west side of the Neches, and marched up the river, the regiment under Colonel Burleson and Rusk moved directly to the camp of Bowles.

Upon reaching it, it was found to be abandoned. Their trail was ascertained, and a rapid pursuit made. About six miles above their encampment, in the vicinity of the Delaware village, at the head of a prairie, they were discovered by the spy company, under Capt. J. Carter, and a detachment of 25 men, from Capt. Flood's company, led by Gen. Rusk. The enemy displayed from the point of a hill—Gen. Rusk motioned to them to come on—they advanced and fired five or six times, and immediately occupied a thicket and ravine on the left.

As we advanced, the lines were immediately formed, and the action became general. The ravine was instantly charged and flanked on the left by Colonel Burleson, and a part of his regiment, the rest of Burleson's regiment was led by Lieutenant Colonel Woodlee. A portion of General Rusk's regiment charged at the same time—and another portion took a position on a point of a hill to the right and drove a party who attempted to flank us from that quarter.

Thus instantly driving the enemy from the ravine and thicket, leaving eighteen dead on the field, that have been found, and carrying off as usual their wounded, as was seen by our men.

Our loss was two killed, one mortally, and five slightly, to wit:—D. H. Rodgers, of Capt. Tipp's company; John Crane of Harrison's company; H. P. Cronson, of same; Hooper, H. M. Smith and Ball, of Burleson's command; James Anderson, of Captain Lewis's company; Solomon Albright, of Capt. Vansickle's company; George S. Daughton, of Capt. Box's company, slightly.

Capt. Landrum was not able, having so much further to march to participate in the engagement, but has been ordered to join the morning. All behaved so gallantly, that it would be unbecomingly to particularize. The action commenced about a half an hour before sunset, which prevented pursuit. Most of their baggage was captured, 3 kegs of powder, 250 lbs. lead, and many horses, cattle, corn, and other property. By order of K. H. DOUGLASS,

Brigadier General Commanding T. A. JAS. S. MAYFIELD, Aid de Camp.

A letter from Gen. Rusk, dated 17th inst, has also just reached this place, in which he remarks—"We have had an engagement to-day with the Indians, who occupied a very strong position. The contest lasted an hour and a half, when we charged and drove them from their station, in which, however, they sustained considerable loss, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. Bowles was found among the dead."

Their number was very considerable, 1 think 5 or 600. Our loss was 2 men killed and upwards of 30 wounded, amongst whom are my brother and Major Augustine of Santa Augustine county. We are happy to learn that every precaution has been taken to cut off the retreat of the enemy, and thereby prevent protracted war. We shall anxiously await further intelligence from that quarter and will endeavor to keep our readers promptly and correctly advised on this important subject.

P. S. All the above news is corroborated by persons direct from Nacogdoches (Texas), to this place.

**Mexico.**—Advice from the city of Mexico to the 8th and 9th ult, to the 13th ult, has been received at New Orleans. The report that Gen. Bravo had succeeded Santa Ana in the presidency *ad interim* of that republic, turns out a hoax. General Bustamante was daily expected in the capital, having quelled for the present, the most formidable enemies of the internal peace of his country. He had been received with every demonstration of joy and respect, in all the populous places through which he had passed.

Gen. Urua had been arrested by the government, but succeeded in making his escape from his guards while on his way to Vera Cruz, and has not since been heard from, and it is probable he will get out of the country. Our minister, Mr. Ellis, was received with all the honors that could be shown him at Vera Cruz. A military escort was sent to conduct him to Mexico, and the public authorities seemed anxious to make every possible demonstration of respect towards him.

The Mexican congress had refused to concur with Santa Ana in his hostile incursion towards Texas recommended by him, and the latter had retired to his country seat.

**LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.** The Anniversary of the organization of this ancient Company will be celebrated in Lexington on the 10th September next.

**MARRIED.**—On Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., by the Rev. E. BARKLEY, CHARLES M. RANDALL, Esq. Attorney at Law, of New Orleans, to Miss MARY ELIZA DAVIS, daughter of JAMES E. DAVIS, Esq. City Judge of Lexington.

**FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water** will be received by D. BRADFORD, No. 18, Main street, on Saturday evening next. Lexington, August 22, 1839. It

**Masonic Notice.** The Grand Lodge of Kentucky will hold its Grand Annual Convocation, in the Masonic Hall in this city, on the last Monday in August.

Lexington, }  
July 31, 1839. } 3 d

**BLASTING AND RIFLE GUNPOWDER.**—200 Kegs for sale by MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL. Lexington July 25, 1839—30—4t

## BANK NOTE TABLE

Corrected weekly for the Kentucky Gazette, by William R. Bradford, Exchange Broker, No. 28, East Main-st. near Brennan's.

United States money,	2 to 2 1/2 adv.
Pennsylvania,	1 to 1 "
Virginia,	1 to 1 "
Ohio,	1 to 3 disc
Tennessee,	3 to 5 "
North Carolina,	3 to 5 "
South Carolina,	3 to 5 "
Georgia, banks generally,	12 1/2 to 15 "
Alabama,	10 to 12 1/2 "
Louisiana,	1 to 2 1/2 "
Union Bank Mississippi, due in Aug.	10 to 12 1/2 "
Lake Washington,	40 to 45 "
W. Feliciana Rail Road,	10 to 12 1/2 "
Com. & R. R. Bank, Vicksburg,	40 to 45 "
Checks on the East,	2 1/2 to 3 prem.
New Orleans,	2 discount.

WM. R. BRADFORD will purchase notes on all the Banks at the above quotations, when presented in sums of twenty dollars and upwards

## Mulberry and Fruit Trees.

THE subscribers have several Thousand genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS trees for sale, which will be ready for delivering this fall, in lots to suit purchasers; and which are now growing within one mile of this city, on the farm of James Beach, adjoining the Maysville turnpike road.

Also—A large lot of choice FRUIT TREES of every kind in all the different varieties, now growing in New Jersey, and can be delivered in any quantity this Fall. Any order left with Col. C. J. SANDERS for fruit trees, or with JOHN S. WILLIAMSON for either, will be promptly attended to. The fruit trees will be put up in the best manner and brought to this city by J. VAN DIKE in person. Orders for fruit trees must be made previous to the 1st of October next.

J. VAN DIKE,  
J. S. WILLIAMSON.  
Lexington Aug. 22, 1839—31—3t

## Dancing, &c. &c.

MR. RICHARDSON'S Academies will open for the Fall Season, the first week in September. Patrons will please sign during that week. For the accommodation of gentlemen engaged in business, Night Classes will be formed. An efficient Band is now arranging for the Balls and Parties of the Season. Mr. R. respectfully informs his friends at RICHMOND and WINCHESTER, that he will (as promised) be with them the last week in this month.

Lexington, August 15, 1839—34—t

## KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

**CAPITAL PRIZES:**  
\$40,000! \$30,000!  
\$20,000! \$12,000!  
\$10,000!  
40 prizes of \$2,000!  
20 prizes of \$1,000!  
&c. &c. &c.

CLASS 67, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class 14 for 1839, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Aug. 21, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

**SCHEME.**  
2 prizes of \$10,000; 1 of 3,000; 1 of 3,000; 1 of 2,381; 10 of 1,000; 10 of 500; 20 of 250; 20 of 150; 155 of 100; 126 of 40; 126 of 30; 126 of 15; 3,750 of 8; 23,436 of 4.

Tickets \$4; Shares in proportion. 75 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

CLASS 68 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Richmond Academy, Class 5 for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. August 21, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

**GRAND SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$30,000; 1 of 10,000; 1 of 5,000; 1 of 3,500; 1 of 3,337; 1 of 3,000; 1 of 2,500; 40 of 2,000; 50 of 250; 60 of 200; 63 of 150; 63 of 100; 63 of 80; 63 of 60; 126 of 40; 126 of 30; 126 of 15; 23,436 of 10.

Tickets \$10; Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

CLASS 69 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery Class 21 for 1839, to be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, August 28, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$10,000; 1 of 9,000; 1 of 2,000; 1 of 1,150; 1 of 1,100; 10 of 1,000; 10 of 500; 10 of 200; 10 of 150; 10 of 120; 165 of 100; 54 of 40; 54 of 30; 54 of 25; 108 of 20; 3,294 of 10; 17,172 of 5.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion 66 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

A. S. STREETER, Lexington, Main street, next door to the Library.

## NEW GOODS.

**D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,**  
HAVE just received and are now opening, at their Store Room, No. 5, opposite the Court-house door, a very large and well assorted stock of

**New Fall and Winter Goods,**  
Of the latest fashions, comprising every variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season—all of which they will sell very low for Cash, or to good customers. Their stock is very large and complete. We invite all purchasers to call and examine for themselves, as we had rather show our Goods than to write about them.

Lexington Aug. 15, 1839—33—3m

THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire

**STOCK OF GOODS**  
Of Messrs. J. CHEW & Co. No. 7, opposite the Court-house, where they intend keeping a general assortment of all articles in their line, to which they particularly invite the attention of purchasers. They earnestly solicit a share of public patronage.

\* RICHARD B. TODD & CO.  
Aug. 1, 1839—31 2m.

## WHEAT.

A CALDWELL, in happy to be able to state, that the PHENIX MILLS (formerly the Alluvian Mills) are in such a state of forwardness, that he will be able to receive wheat in about ten days. He will pay the highest price for good sound wheat, delivered at the mills, and invite the Farmer to call as early as practicable, and make engagements for their crops. He will shortly be able to fill all orders for FLOUR and MEAL, which he will warrant of the first quality.

Lexington, July, 25, 1839 25—3m  
Observer, and Intelligencer insert 3m weekly.

## Lard Oil.

THE undersigned manufactures, and will keep a constant supply of the above for sale.

J. JOHN CORNWALL.  
Lexington, July 25, 1839—30—1m

**NUMEROUS LATE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT,** and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed "A PROVINCIAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUMAN RACE," may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousand Agents throughout the country.

For sale by D. BRADFORD, Agent, Main-st. Lex.

## City Lots in Louisville.

WE have for sale, TWO TOWN LOTS, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of the city, which we will sell for cash, or for Dry Goods at fair prices—or a likely negro girl will be taken in part pay. Also, a very superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTE, of fine tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction Store, Hunt's Row.

CAVINS & BRADFORD.  
Lexington, August 8, 1839.



## BURCH & NOBLE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they still continue the Tinning Business, on Hunt's Row. Their stock is very large, and they invite their friends to call and see. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere, as they are determined to give good bargains. COPPER WORK made to order. GUTTERING made and put up, in good time. LEXINGTON particularly attended to. Lexington, August 8, 1839.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of Rainey & Ferguson, having expired by limitation, (this day dissolved by mutual consent. Payment, which we earnestly solicit,) can be made to either of us, at our old stand.

WILL. H. RAINEY,  
JAS. FERGUSON.  
Lexington Aug. 1, 1839

## WILL. H. RAINEY

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public, and particularly to his old friends for their long and continued support, and takes pleasure to inform them, that he continues business at the old stand of Rainey & Ferguson, No. 45, Main-street. He has on hand a</

**Female Collegiate Institute,**  
GEORGETOWN, KY.  
T. F. JOHNSON, Principal, and Prof. of Natural Science.  
Miss N. A. TUCK, Associate Principal.  
" J. F. CLARK, Instructor.  
" CAROLINE STANLEY, Instructor.  
Mr. J. J. GIBBS, Prof. of Modern Languages and Drawing.  
" GEO. HUBER, Prof. of Instrumental Music.  
" G. W. PRATT, Prof. of Sacred Music.  
The object of this Institution is to extend and complete the education of young ladies who have advanced well in the ordinary course of instruction pursued at other schools. Wherefore, no pupil under 12 years of age, or who has not learned all the elementary branches of an English education, can be admitted.  
The number of pupils is positively limited to fifty, and a sufficient number of Teachers of the highest order of acquirements will always be engaged in delivering instruction, and superintending their morals, manners, &c. The above organization is permanently arranged, and no teacher is comprised in it who has not the advantage of several years' experience in teaching. Indeed, they have all been at the head of flourishing Female Seminaries, and acquired enviable distinction in the profession. The three Ladies now connected with the Institute, were all educated at the celebrated "Seminary for Female Teachers" at Ipswich, (Mass.) which has for fifteen years enjoyed a more extensive reputation than any similar institution in the United States. They are all liberal members of the Presbyterian Church, in which will be a sufficient guaranty to parents, that the education of their daughters, moral worth, dignity of character, refinement of manners and holiness of heart, will be objects of paramount consideration. They board at the Institute, in the family of the Principal.  
In regard to the other Departments of the Institute, it is confidently believed that the most experienced teachers, that in the Modern Languages, Instrumental and Sacred Music, Drawing, &c., the advantages are at least equal to those enjoyed by the pupils of any Female Seminary in America.  
Young Ladies who come from a distance are expected to board in the family of the Principal.  
The session commences on the first Monday of September, and closes on the last Friday of June.  
Terms.—For Board and Tuition, 5 months, \$100, in advance; for Music on the Piano, \$15 per quarter; on the Guitar, \$10 per quarter; for French or German, \$7.50 per quarter; for Drawing, \$5 per quarter; Sacred Music, \$2 per quarter.  
Aug. 1, 1839—31-3t

**Building Lot for Sale.**  
A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed. Apply to JOHN M. McALLA.  
June 20—51-1f

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers having sold their entire stock of Merchandise to Messrs. R. B. Todd & Co. it becomes necessary, that the business of the firm, should be settled up as speedily as possible. All persons indebted, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge the same to each of the subscribers, who is alone authorized to settle all debts due to and from the firm.  
J. CHEW & Co.  
August 1, 1839—31-1m

**GUN SMITHING.**  
STONE & KOPPIKUS, late of New York would respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that they have permanently located themselves in this City, where they will carry on the Gun Smithing in all its various branches; and will also keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Superior Rifles, Double and single barreled Shot Guns and Pistols, of their own manufacture. They hope by their prompt attention to their business, to share a part of the public patronage, and would be pleased for persons who wish to purchase, to call and examine their stock, where they can be supplied on reasonable terms.  
Their shop is situated on Mulberry street, nearly opposite James Weirs Rope and Bagging factory.  
Lexington August 1, 1839—31-3m

**George R. McKee,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LANCASTER, KY.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.  
June 6, 1839 23-1f

**JOHN J. McALLA,**  
Attorney at Law.  
WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front room over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.  
Lexington, Ky. Nov 28, 1838—48-1y

**T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,**  
ATTORNEYS at Law and Barbers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main street, between Frazer's corner and Bennett's Hotel.  
Lex., April 19, 1838 16-1f

**Saddle Harness and Trunk MANUFACTORY.**

No. 23, Main-street, Lexington, Ky.  
THE subscriber returns his thanks to his old friends, customers and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and would respectfully inform them that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at his old stand, on Main-street, immediately opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office, where he is prepared, on short notice and reasonable terms, to execute all orders in his line of business.  
His stock now on hand is very large, and of point neatness and the style of workmanship, is unsurpassed by that made in any city or elsewhere, which he will dispose of at reduced prices. He respectfully invites those wishing any articles in his line to give him a call, as he thinks he can suit them as well, if not better, than they can be in this city.  
ROBERT HUSTON.  
Lexington, July 11, 1839—28-3m

**NOTICE.**  
JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in his hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.  
JAMES E. DAVIS.  
Lexington, February 11, 1839—11f

**JABEZ BEACH.**  
A T his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHAIRES, IOTEEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, and at the lowest prices.  
Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturer at New-Ark, free of commission.  
Lexington, Sept. 13, 1836—55-1f

**WILLIAM ALLESON,**  
**BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.**  
RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house, where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots, Breeches and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.  
Lexington, July 23, 1839—30-1f

**NOTICE THIS**  
**WHITE SULPHUR WELL, SCOTT Co. Ky.**  
THE undersigned has taken possession of this well, and has the honor to announce that he has made under the advice and judgment of Major A. Throckmorton, of Louisville, so well known for his experience, capacity and judgment in such matters. I have the assurance of the continued advice, and occasional visits of this same distinguished individual during the watering season. I will be able to accommodate all who may come. I am prepared to give reasonable satisfaction to all. I have associated with myself, several active, efficient, and respectable gentlemen, to assist me in accommodating my visitors. Among these I will mention Mr. John T. Campbell, late of Frankfort, and Mr. L. Calvert, the recent proprietor of the Well. This celebrated fountain of white Sulphur Water is situated about ten miles from Frankfort, and seven from Georgetown, and within half a mile from the great Turnpike road between the two places. The location is upon the land of Col. R. M. Johnson, and one mile from his residence and the Choctaw Academy. The water is used from a pump, which brings it 27 feet below the surface of the earth. It has been a place celebrated for the last 50 years as a resort for Deer and Buffalo, but has only been known as a watering place for the last two years.  
This well or fountain of water has been visited by literary and scientific gentlemen, among whom the celebrated Dr. B. W. Dudley, of Lexington, who stands so eminently high in his profession, as well as for his literary attainments. He has said this water is of superior quality and usefulness, and recommends it to the invalid, as well as to the healthy, and to the healthy to preserve their health. Mr. John Lewis, late of Virginia, and now resident of Kentucky, distinguished for his literary and scientific acquirements, has visited most of the watering places in the United States, and gives this the most decided preference over all.  
The water is cold and pleasant. A taste for it is soon created by using it, in most persons.  
The warm and the cold baths are also kept constantly open. The cold and shower baths will also be well attended to; they also have proved beneficial and delightful. The Well is within a mile of Elkhorn, which affords good fishing at all times. The woods and forest in which it is located, affords every amusement and exercise that can excite those who seek bodily exercise for health or pleasure. Daily stages will run to the springs from Frankfort and Lexington, connecting with other daily stages to every point in the State.  
I therefore invite to this pleasant retreat, those who seek retirement from the cares of business in this warm season of the year. I invite the invalid to come who wishes to be restored to good health, and all who wish to preserve their health, and those who seek innocent recreation and amusement, to come, as I pledge myself to devote my time and attention to their accommodation and comfort. I will be prepared to accommodate all who may come on horseback or in their private carriages, with stables and provender or good pasturage. I solicit patronage, and pledge myself to merit it.  
E. ZEISING.  
P. S. There is a Post Office at the White Sulphur Well, which brings the daily news and will enable those who are here to keep up their correspondence.  
May 25, 1839 23-1f

**Boot and Shoe Manufactory.**  
R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.  
RICHARD OWENS,  
Main-street, opposite Brennan's Hotel  
N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.  
Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50 1f

**CABINET WARE-ROOM.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Leary's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargain.  
Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.  
JOSEPH MILVARD.  
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.  
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-1f

**WINES.**  
MADEIRA—in pipes, qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;  
TINTA-MADEIRA—in Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;  
SHERRY, Brown, Pale and Golden—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;  
PORT, White and Red—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;  
MALBECY, White and Red—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;  
CONSTANTIN—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;  
ROXBURY and CANARY MADEIRA—a very rare and delicate article, in Indian barrels, demijohns, and bottles;  
HOICK—in cases;  
LOUBIENNEUR;  
JOHANNESBURGER, (Cabinet);  
HOCKEYMER;  
SAUCRY;  
MUSCAT—in cases, assorted qualities, some of which is very fine;  
SPARKLING BURGUNDY—very delicate;  
CHAMPAGNE—a variety of brands;  
SHAMBERTAIN, and a variety of CLARETS.  
The above Wines have been carefully selected from the importations of John Linton, March & Bro; Barclay & Livingston; J. & D. M. Williams; Vaughn & Co; Duff, Gordon & Co; and some other approved importers, and a part of them imported direct by myself—all of which will be sold at reduced prices—carefully put up, and warranted pure, and in every instance where they do not prove such, they will be taken back, and all charges paid by me. Those who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and examine.  
IN STORE,  
A large supply of Champagne and Cognac Brandy, A & E. Seignette, O. Tard, Dupuy, & Co. Brandy; Jamaica Spirit; Holland Gin; Irish and Old Bourbon Whisky, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.  
BEN F. CRITCHFIELD.  
Lex. March 14, 1839—11-1f

**To Executors, Administrators and Guardians.**  
THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Fayette, to settle the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, will hold a regular meeting for the purpose of making settlements with those who may desire, at the Clerk's office of the County Court, on the first Tuesday in every month.—They will, however, attend at any other time their services may be required.  
JEREMIAH KIRTLY,  
WALLER RODES,  
GEORGE NORTON.  
Lexington, August 8, 1839.

**LEXINGTON HOTEL,**  
(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.)  
THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refurnished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.  
The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.  
B. W. TODD.  
Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-1f

**DR. CROSS**  
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington offers his professional services to the citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.  
July 19, 1837 23-1f

**Doctor Holland**  
HAS changed his residence to Mrs. HARPER'S, Main Street, second building above Brennan's Tavern. His shop is still next door to Norton's Drug Store, Main Street, nearly opposite the Court House.  
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-55

**DR. DAVID WALKER** respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. Dudley's Shop.  
April 17, 1839. 16-1f

**Western Emporium.**  
JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern States, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.  
THOMAS RANKIN,  
No. 14, W. Main Street.  
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-1f

**To Stammerers.**  
FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.  
C. H. CHAPMAN.  
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 16-18

**PAID NOTICE.**—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons supplying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.  
JOHN BOWMAN.  
May 2, 1839. 18-1f

**Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair WARE-ROOM.**  
1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.  
THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of  
Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds, and other articles in my line, which is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of  
Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.  
The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing pertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.  
Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.  
Funerals calls will meet prompt attention.  
In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.  
JAMES G. MATHERS.  
March 21, 1839—12-1f

**FOR SALE.**  
A BLACK WOMAN, about 35 or 40 years old. She Cooks, Washes, &c.—apply to the Editor of this paper.  
Lexington, March 21—12-1f

**E. Perkins's Tavern,**  
Corner of Water and Mulberry Streets.  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.  
HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED.  
TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;  
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.  
DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.  
E. PERKINS.  
N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.  
E. PERKINS.  
Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—18-1f

**Great Western Manufactory**  
OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;  
Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.  
No. 15, Hunt's Row,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail Road Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most Fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can manufacture Furniture as fashionably and as durable as it can be made elsewhere,—any stock is tolerable large it is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on accommodating terms with any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if by beauty, durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.  
PAINTING.  
I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.  
It will be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghenies. The more figuring and cyphering there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon and two or three hundred barrels of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.  
HORACE E. DIMICK,  
Lexington, June 20, 1839. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

**Plough Making & Blacksmithing.**  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Blackbill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment in the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with readiness and despatch.  
WM. P. BROWNING,  
JOHN HEADLEY,  
UNDER THE FIRM OF  
BROWNING & HEADLEY.  
N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.  
Lex Sept 7—53-1f B. & H.

**KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,**  
No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
WILLIAM F. TOD.  
[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TON.]  
CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled Machine for the production of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the Manufacturing House, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of Fur and silk Hats.  
The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.  
Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats.  
December 27, 1838 52-51-1f

**\$100 Reward.**  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the Nicholasville Turnpike, 5 miles from Lexington, on the 21st of June, a Negro Boy named ALFRED, but commonly known and generally answers to the name of Foot. He is about 14 years old, dark complexion, heavy built, very low forehead, flat face large mouth, very flat nose, very flat feet, his hair comes very low, nearly to his eyebrows. He had a home-made flannel shirt on and a pair of blue pantaloons. When spoken to he quickly uttered given to stammering. I will give \$20 if taken in this or any adjoining county, or \$100 if taken out of the State, with all reasonable charges.  
WM. ROMAN.  
July 1, 1839 27-1f

**TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.**  
THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in cool order with very little labor. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and the operation is person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.  
FOSTER DEMASTERS.  
October 4, 1838 40-1f

**LEXINGTON FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.**  
THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of  
Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.  
On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.  
All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced prices.  
P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.  
JAS. MARCHE.  
April 4, 1839 11-1f

**ESPECIAL NOTICE.**  
OUR correspondents and friends are informed that we continue to supply orders on all Lotteries under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. and prizes are paid on demand in Cash only, as heretofore. All are requested to be very particular to address name and number,  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
No. 130, Broadway, and No. 23, Wall-street.  
June 27, 1839—26-1f

**To Planters and Owners of Slaves.**  
PLANTERS and others in any section of the United States, having slaves rendered unfit for labor by the following diseases, and who wish to dispose of them on reasonable terms, will please address Dr. J. King, No. 29, Camp street, New Orleans, stating disease, age, and where to be seen, which will meet with immediate attention. Yaws, Scrofula, Ulcers of all kinds, Chronic Diarrhea, Venereal, Mercurial disease, Negro Consumption, sometimes called negro poison, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and female diseases.  
The Little Rock Times; Florence Gazette; Charleston Courier; the journals in the city of Mobile, and Lexington, Ky. and the Daily Courier, Natchez, will insert the advertisement headed, "To Planters and owners of Slaves," for three months and forward their accounts to me for payment.  
June 20, 1839—25-3m [N. O. Bulletin.]

**Unexampled Mammoth Scheme!!!**  
THE following details of a scheme of a lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Trizees to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many big tickets, on the other hand the extremely low charge of \$20 a ticket, the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom, of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize-Holders.  
Those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application to be made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say, DELAY NOT, but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to  
SYLVESTER & CO.,  
156, Broadway, New-York.

Observe the number, 156.  
**\$700,000! \$500,000! \$25,000!**  
**6 prizes of \$20,000! 2 of 15,000, and 3 of 10,000!**  
Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock Lottery, of property situated in New Orleans.  
The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country.  
TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.  
Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners, acting under the same.  
To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, December 1, 1839.  
Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers.—Sylvester & Co. 156, Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.  
NO COMBINATION NOS.  
100,000 tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession.  
The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.  
SPLENDID SCHEME.  
1 Prize, THE ARCADE, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches on Cravier street; rented at about \$37,000 per annum—valued at \$700,000  
1 prize, CITY HOTEL, 162 feet on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches on Camp street; rented at \$25,000—valued at \$500,000  
1 prize, DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining the Arcade, No. 16, 24 feet 7 inches on Natchez street, rented at \$1200—valued at \$20,000  
1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at \$1200—valued at \$20,000  
1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at \$1200—valued at \$20,000  
1 prize, Ditto, No. 30, North-East corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom house street; rented at \$1500—valued at \$20,000  
1 prize, Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 32 feet 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin street, 127 feet 10 1/2 inches deep in front of Custom-house street, rented at \$1500—valued at \$20,000  
1 prize, Ditto, No. 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 129 feet 14 inches deep, rented at \$1000—valued at \$15,000  
1 prize, 250 shares Canal Bank stock, \$100 each, 25,000.  
1 do. 200 do. Commercial do. \$100 each, 20,000.  
1 do. 150 do. Mechanics & Traders do. do. 15,000.  
1 do. 100 do. City Bank, do. do. 10,000.  
1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. do. 10,000.  
1 do 50 do. Exchange Bank, do. do. 5,000.  
1 do 50 do. do do do do. do. 5,000.  
1 do 25 do. Gas Light Bank, do. do. 2,500.  
1 do 25 do. do do do do. do. 2,500.  
1 do 15 do. Mechanics & Traders do. do. 1,500.  
1 do 15 do. do do do do. do. 1,500.  
20 do. 10 do. Louisiana State do. do. do. each prize \$1000, 20,000  
10 do. each 2 shares of \$100 each prize \$200, of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000.  
200 do. each 1 share of \$100, of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000.  
200 do. each 1 share of \$100, Now Orleans Bank, 20,000.  
150 do. each 1 share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000.  
600 PRIZES, \$1,500,000

**Tickets \$20—No Shares.**  
The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the 600 prizes, and the first 600 numbers that will be drawn out, will be entitled to such prizes as shall be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unencumbered and without any deduction.  
SYLVESTER & CO.,  
156, Broadway, New York.  
May 1839—30—1st Dec.

**FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.**  
THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weaknesses.  
Very many of the wives and mothers among us are consumed by uterine sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.  
Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

**NOTICE.**  
JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in his hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.  
JAMES E. DAVIS.  
Lexington, February 11, 1839—11f

**JABEZ BEACH.**  
A T his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHAIRES, IOTEEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, and at the lowest prices.  
Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturer at New-Ark, free of commission.  
Lexington, Sept. 13, 1836—55-1f

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